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The Blue Vibronically Resolved Electroluminescence of Azatrioxa[8]circulene

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Abstract

Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLED) devices were fabricated with blue emission based on azatrioxa[8]circulene and 4,4-N,N'-Dicarbazolyl-1,1'-biphenyl (CBP) with maximum brightness of 840 kd/m² at 12 V and the starting voltage of 3.5 V. The vibronic emission spectrum was analyzed by the promotive modes calculation method. The electroluminescence of fabricated OLED device is caused by the 0-0 electronic transition and single excitations of 1473 cm⁻¹ and 1673 cm⁻¹ modes and combinations thereof.

Keywords

organic light emitting device, transition electroluminescence, vibronic spectra, blue emission.

Introduction

At present, organic light-emitting diode (OLED) technology is starting to dominate the market of displays for consumer electronics. This is due to the fact that manufacturing technology of OLED displays is cheaper than that of liquid crystal display (LCD) matrices [1]. Usually, OLED displays utilize classical (red, green, and blue) scheme. While the technology of red and green OLEDs is almost brought to perfection, the development of stable and efficient blue-emitting OLEDs is still problematic [1]. Hence, the search of thermally and chemically stable substances emitting in the blue region of the spectrum is an urgent challenge for OLED technology.

Among organic compounds suitable for use as OLED materials, hetero[8]circulenes have emerged in the past decade as a promising choice [2]. They exhibit high thermal and chemical stability and emit blue light. In 2016, we predicted theoretically the photophysical properties of a series of hetero[8]circulenes [3]. Azatrioxa[8]circulene (ATOC), which exhibits a high

fluorescence quantum yield (0.9) was found to be among the most promising candidates for use as the blue component in OLEDs. Its structure is shown in Figure 1. The synthesis of **ATOC** was reported in 2015 [4], and in 2017 year it was used in circulene-based hybrid OLEDs [5]. It was noted that the fluorescence of solid **ATOC** was due to its own blue emission as well as excimer emission. Therefore, the fluorescence of pure **ATOC** is not pure blue.

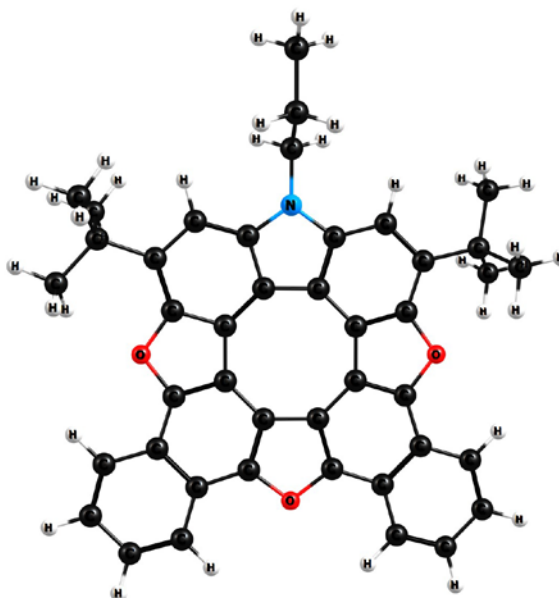


Figure 1. The equilibrium geometry of electronic ground state of **ATOC**.

In this work we present an OLED based on **ATOC** and 4,4-N,N'-Dicarbazolyl-1,1'-biphenyl (CBP) fabricated by physical vapor deposition. The device efficiently emits blue light. In addition, we present the brightness-voltage and current-voltage curves of the fabricated OLED and estimated its charge carrier mobility. We also present the simulated vibronic emission spectrum of **ATOC** within the Franck-Condon approximation.

Experimental and Computational Details

Fabrication of OLED and measurement of its properties

To study the electroluminescence characteristics, we fabricated the following OLED device: ITO/PEDOT:PSS (30 nm)/CBP (10 nm)/CBP:ATOC (20 nm)/BCP (10 nm)/LiF (1 nm)/Al (100 nm). Here 2,9-Dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline (BCP) was used as hole-blocking layer. Glass substrates with profiled ITO layer with resistance 12 Ohm/square were successively washed in hydrogen peroxide–ammonia solution with ultrasonication, acetone, and twice-distilled water, flushed with dry nitrogen, and treated with oxygen plasma. All the subsequent operations were performed in a glove box in dry nitrogen atmosphere. An aqueous suspension of PEDOT:PSS (A14083 Ossila) was spin-coated at 2000 rpm for 30 s and dried for 30 min at 110°C. The organic layers of CBP, ATOC, BCP, as well as LiF and Al were vapor

deposited using the Auto 306 vacuum coater (BOC Edwards). ATOC was co-deposited with CBP at a ratio of 1 ATOC : 10 CBP. The deposition rate was below 0.3 Å/s for all organic layers. To prevent the exposure to atmosphere, the device was sealed with glass using UV-curable Encapsulation Epoxy (Ossila). The current-voltage and brightness-voltage curves as well as spectra were measured using an automated complex with the Keithley 237 source-measure unit and the AvaSpec-2048x64 CCD spectrometer (Avantes) with radiance calibration sphere AvaSphere-50-LS-HAL-CAL. The thicknesses of the deposited layers were measured with the MicroXAM-100 interferometer-based optical profiler (KLA Tenkor) using satellite substrates placed in an evaporation chamber holder together with the main sample.

The **ATOC** compound was synthesized according to the previously described procedure [4], and was purified by repeated column chromatography.

The charge carrier mobility was measured by transient electroluminescence method using the procedure described in detail in [6] with an apparatus consisting of the TDS224 oscillograph (Tektronix), an AWG-4105 arbitrary waveform oscillator (Aktakom), the FEU-35 photomultiplier, and an amplifier.

The equilibrium geometries of the electronic ground (S_0) and the first excited singlet (S_1) states of the molecule in this study were optimized at the time-dependent density functional theory (TDDFT) level [7] using B3LYP hybrid functional [8, 9] and the 6-31G(d,p) basis set [10].

The vibronic spectra were simulated within linear approximation, where the vibrational frequencies of the S_0 and S_1 states are assumed to be the same [11 - 19]. In this case, the activity of each mode can be characterized with its Huang-Rhys factors (y). The latter can be found from the hessian of the initial state and the gradient of the final electronic state:

$$y_j = \frac{1}{2} \omega_j \Delta Q_j^2 = \frac{(V_j^f)^2}{2\omega_j^3} \quad (1),$$

where $V_j^f = \partial E^f / \partial Q_j |_{Q=Q_0}$ is the gradient of the potential energy surface along the j -th mode of the final electronic state (f). Here ω_j and Q_j are the frequency and normal coordinate of the j -th mode. The ΔQ_j is the displacement of the equilibrium position of the j -th oscillator. In this case the activity of each mode can be estimated using Franck-Condon factors

$\langle 0_j | n_j \rangle^2 = \frac{\exp(-y_j) y_j^{n_j}}{n_j!}$, and the transition dipole moment for the vertical excitation

($\langle i | \hat{d} | f \rangle$) is the following:

$$I_j = \langle i | \hat{d} | f \rangle^2 \cdot \langle 0_j | n_j \rangle^2.$$

In this case we neglect the temperature effect and consider the limit of $T = 0K$.

Results and Discussion

The characteristic of OLED Devices

Figure 2 shows the current-voltage and brightness-voltage curves of the fabricated OLED device, as well as the electroluminescence spectrum of the device at 10 V.

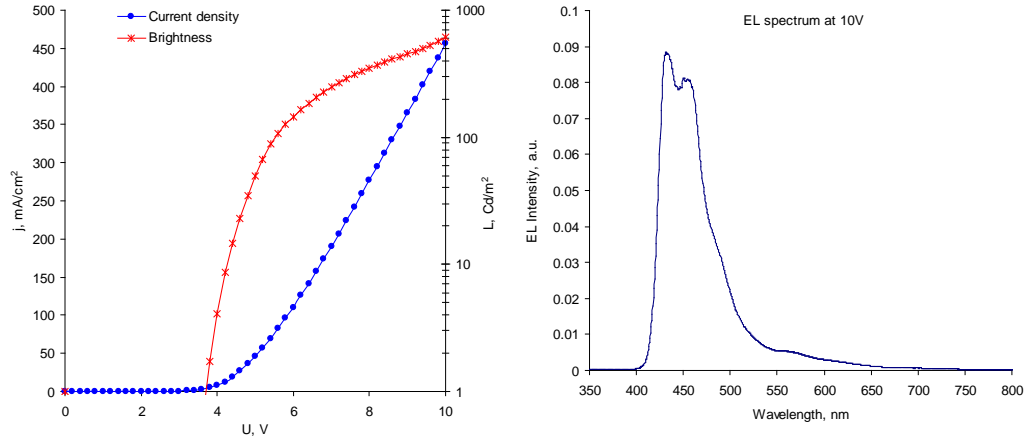


Figure 2. Current-voltage and brightness-voltage curves of the OLED and its electroluminescence spectrum at 10 V.

At 10 V the brightness of the OLED device is 610 cd/m², which is acceptable for displays [20]. The maximum brightness at 12 V is 840 cd/m². The current efficiency is 0.133 cd/A. The starting voltage is 3.8 V. The electroluminescence exhibits a pronounced vibronic progression, while the excimer band observed in devices fabricated in [5] is absent. Figure 3 shows the color temperature diagram. One can see from Figure 3 that $x = 0.168$ and $y = 0.101$ is near blue color approaching dark blue.

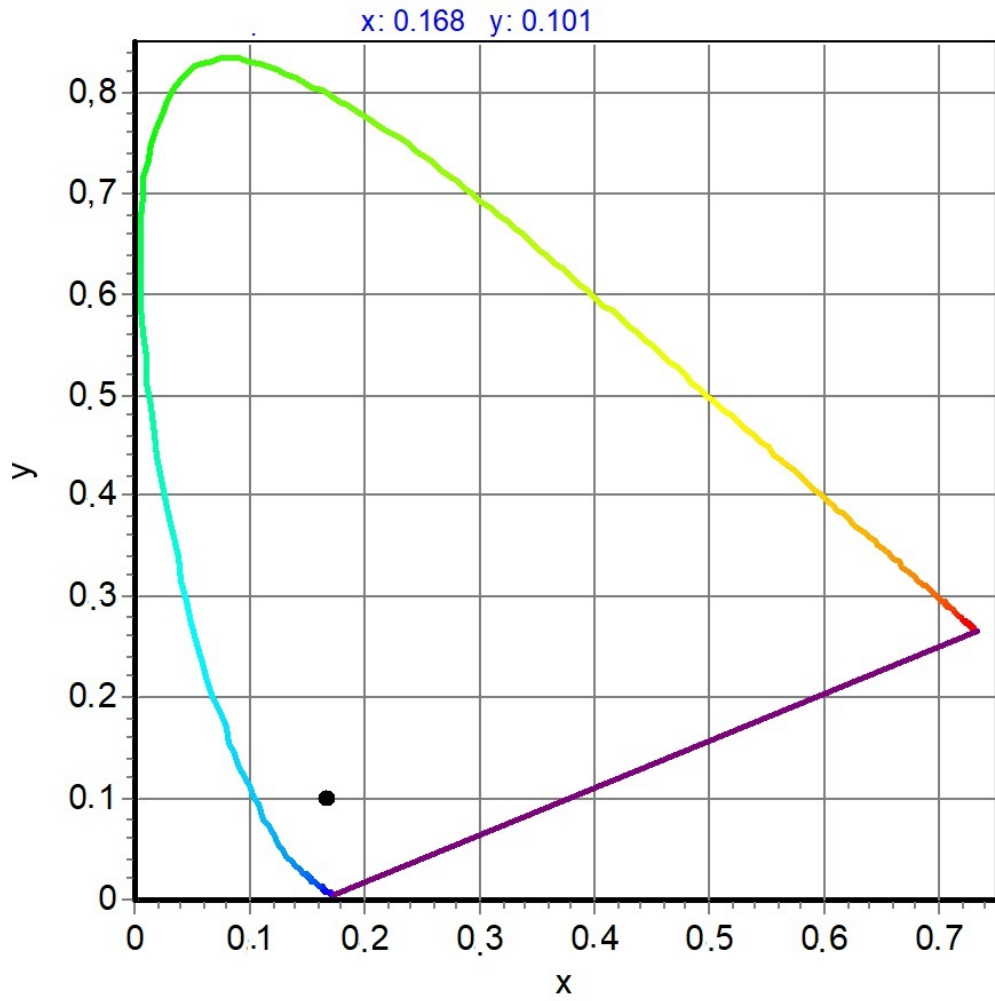


Figure 3. Color temperature diagram.

Figure 4 shows the charge carrier mobilities $\mu_{0.01}$ and $\mu_{0.5}$ as functions of the square root of the electric field E measured by transient electroluminescence by the rise of the signal by 1% and 50%, respectively. The mobility measured at 1% signal level corresponds to fast carriers that recombine first, and the mobility $\mu_{0.5}$ corresponds to the main body of the recombined charge carriers. Hence, the charge carrier mobility μ measured by transient electroluminescence is $10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. This value is much lower than those observed in tetrathio- and tetraseleno[8]circulene derivatives, where the charge carrier mobility reaches $9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ [21]. However, this agrees with the study of G.V. Baryshnikov [5] that low charge carrier mobility of azatrioxa[8]circulenes has only slight effect on the OLED device efficiency. Generally we conclude the parameters of the present OLED are comparable to the previously fabricated one based on the π -extended tetraoxa[8]circulenes, but the electroluminescence band is narrower and therefore it is more promising in blue OLED technology [22].

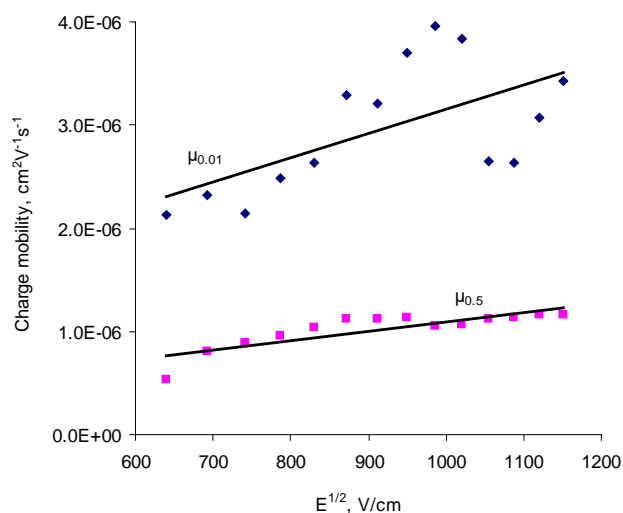


Figure 4. Charge carrier mobilities $\mu_{0.01}$ and $\mu_{0.5}$ as functions of the square root of the electric field E .

Vibronic spectrum

Figure 5 shows the simulated vibronic emission spectra of **ATOC**, and Figure 6 shows the promoting modes. One can see from Figure 6 that the modes 1673 cm^{-1} with $y = 0.14$ and 1473 cm^{-1} with $y = 0.07$ are promoting. The mode 1673 cm^{-1} is partially localized on the inner 8-carbon cycle. In pure tetraoxa[8]circulene and azaoxa[8]circulene such mode with the frequency of $\sim 1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $y > 0.5$ is fully localized on the inner 8-carbon cycle [12, 19, 23]. Whereas in azatrioxa[8]circulene substituted with naphthalene moieties the intensity of this mode decreases since it is not fully localized anymore on the inner [8]-carbon cycle anymore. Refs. [12, 19] also mention that the presence of a vibration with the frequency of $\sim 1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $y > 0.5$ results in a large internal conversion rate constant (k_{IC}).

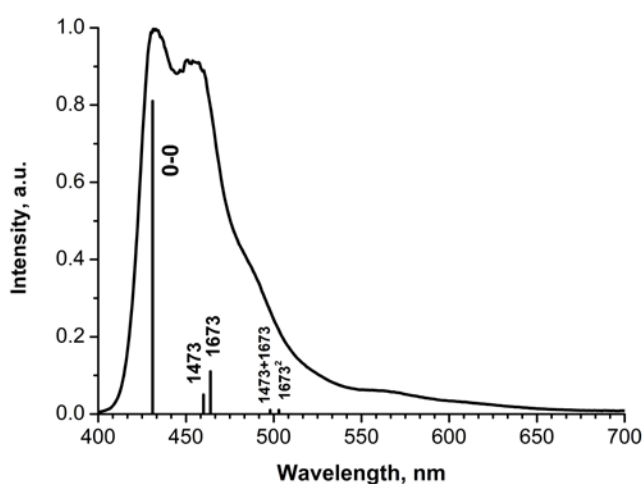


Figure 5. The experimental electroluminescence spectrum of the fabricated device of **ATOC** and the positions (nm) and intensities (a.u.) of calculated vibronic bands.

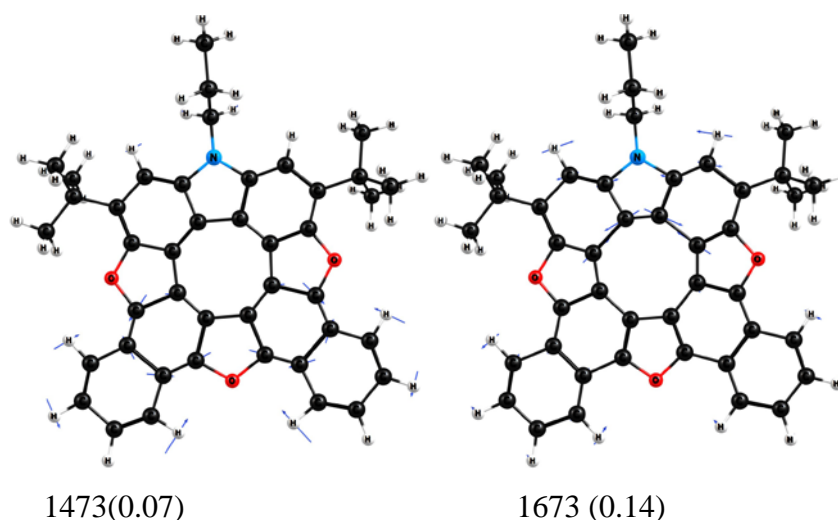


Figure 6. Promoting modes (in cm^{-1}). The y values are given in parenthesis.

Therefore, reducing the y value of this mode may reduce k_{IC} as one of the nonradiative relaxation channels and, consequently, increase the fluorescence quantum yield. Table 1 gives the emission intensities I_j for excitations to these particular modes and to the pure electronic transition (0-0).

Table 1. The calculated excitation of modes (cm^{-1}) and position of lines in the emission spectrum of **ATOC**.

The type of excitation	Wavelength in nm; intensity in a.u.
0-0	431 nm; 0.85
1473 ¹	460 nm; 0.05
1673 ¹	464 nm; 0.11
1673+1473	498 nm; 0.01
1673+1673	503 nm; 0.01

One can see from Table 1 that the first peak is a pure electronic 0-0 transition, and it is the most intense. The second peak is produced by single excitations of the two modes, 1473 cm^{-1} and 1673 cm^{-1} . A small shoulder at 498-500 nm is determined by overtones: single excitations of the modes 1473 cm^{-1} and 1673 cm^{-1} and a double excitation of mode 1673 cm^{-1} . Hence, the electroluminescence of the fabricated OLEDs based on **ATOC** and CBP originates from the 0-0 transition of **ATOC** and its vibronic progression. The **ATOC** itself in a solid phase produces a strong excimer shoulder at 550 nm; as a consequence solid **ATOC** can not provide blue emission. But if the **ATOC** is introduced into the matrix – excimers are not formed and the device produces the proper blue color. The absence of the excimer band in the

electroluminescence spectrum at 600 nm [5], which was observed in the case of pure ATOC-based OLED, results finally in a desirable blue emission. Therefore, we have identified the origin of electroluminescence of the fabricated OLED device.

Conclusions

Efficient OLED devices have been fabricated with blue emission based on azatrioxa[8]circulene and CBP. The maximum brightness is 840 kd/m² at 12 V and the starting voltage is of 3.5 V. It can be used in the fabrication of B layer in RGB display for the gadgets due to the high chemical and thermal stability of azatrioxa[8]circulene [2]. It was shown that the electroluminescence of fabricated OLED device is caused by the 0-0 electronic transition and single excitations of 1473 cm⁻¹ and 1673 cm⁻¹ modes and their combination. Although the electroluminescence color is not pure dark blue, further structural modification by substitution will make it possible to reduce the intensity of the 1673 cm⁻¹ vibronic peak, because it is localized mainly inside the ATOC macrocycle [3]. This may result in a narrower electroluminescence band originating from the 0-0 electronic transition at 431 nm. One can note that present study supports the general trend about photophysical properties of hetero[8]circulene being correlate with their aromaticity [2-5,24].

Acknowledgments

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